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FOUR GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE ENGAGED IN ACTUAL WARFARE

BALLOON WAGES BATTLE IN AIR WITH AEROPLANE

Vast Zeppelin Ship Is Sent to Ground Riddled With Bullets.

BUT FRENCHMAN, VICTOR. SACRIFICES HIS OWN LIFE

Loses Control of His Machine and Is Dashed to Instant Death.

CRACK CAVALRY ANNIHILATED

Famous Command of Kaiser Is Reported Out to Pieces on Frontier.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

Brussels, August 2.—The first conflict in the air in history was waged last night over the little village of Toul. At sunset the villagers were sent into a panic by the sight of a monster Zeppelin dirigible hovering above them. It was momentarily expected that the warship would drop bombs into the village, and excitement ran high when a French military aviator got out his machine and rushed to a great height above the Zeppelin, and began riddling it with bullets.

The huge air craft fell to the ground, and in descending the French aviator lost control of his machine, fell, and was instantly killed.

FRENCH FLYING MACHINE BROUGHT DOWN BY GERMANS

Berlin, August 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French flying machine near Vesel.

Saturday night several other hostile aircraft were seen in the Rhine province. One was observed flying from Kerpich toward Andernach, ten miles northwest of Cologne. Others were sighted near Duren, flying in the direction of Cologne.

Last night a hotel keeper in Kachen and his son tried to blow up the train station Railroad tunnel at Kachen. Their attempt failed, and the men were shot and killed.

Wesel, where the aeroplane was destroyed, is about 10 miles from the northeastern frontier of France.

ROLAND GARROS REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED AIRSHIP

London, August 2.—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Roland Garros, had destroyed a German airship in mid-air, but fails to give the source of his story.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent has received a message from Buxtel, the Netherlands, that 2,000 men have been called to the colors.

Each man listens to the appointed place, gives a registration number and receives his uniform, with the regularity of clockwork.

Many railway lines, says the correspondent, are reserved for the transport of troops and being conveyed in open and closed trucks. The men are in excellent spirits, all of them singing. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as petrol, all motor cars and most of the horses in the country.

The proclamation of martial law has crushed the Socialist opposition. All lighthouses have shut off their lights.

GARROS FLIGHT GAVE EXHIBITION

ROLAND GARROS, one of the most widely known aviators in the world, gave an exhibition flight in Richmond last night, in company with John B. Moisant and Rene Simons. Garros circled high over the city on the day that President Taft was a visitor in Richmond, saluting the President from a great elevation just over the Capitol Square. Later Garros arranged an exhibition flight over the grounds of the Virginia State Penitentiary at the time the prisoners were exercising in the yard, and occasioned great excitement by the whirling of his machine—a craft of which most of the inmates of the big prison had never heard. Moisant has since been killed in an aeroplane accident.

CRACK GERMAN CAVALRYMEN COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED

Brussels, August 2.—It is reported here that a division of Uhlans, Germany's crack cavalrymen, was completely annihilated by an engagement on the frontier. Two thousand prisoners were taken by the French.

AUSTRIA IS PREPARING FOR RUSSIAN ATTACK

Nish, Serbia, via Saloniki, August 2.—Austrian troops are being moved to Nish in order to prepare for possible Russian attack. The bulk of the Austrian troops who were concentrated at Semlin have been moved to an unknown destination. The few troops remaining conduct a desultory bombardment of Belgrade.

BRITISH NAVAL RESERVES ORDERED TO REPORT

New York, August 2.—British naval reservists absent from the British Isles were notified to-day by an admiralty order placed by the British consuls that they are called into actual service. No order concerning army reservists has been received.

Upon receipt of cable instructions regarding the mobilization of the royal naval reserve by proclamation from King George, Acting Consul General R. (Continued on Second Page.)



Austrian Huzzars on Serbian Frontier. Austrian Volunteers Besiege New York Consulate. Imperial Guard Passing in Review Before Kaiser.

DR. CHARLES HILL RYLAND PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME

Had for Many Years Been Secretary and Librarian of Richmond College.

WAS LEADER IN EDUCATION

President Boatwright and Chairman Ellyson Pay Tribute to Life and Work of Associate—Funeral Takes Place To-Day.

Rev. Charles Hill Ryland, D. D., secretary and librarian of Richmond College, and one of the best known Baptist educators and churchmen in the State, died Saturday night at his residence, 539 West Grace Street. He was seventy-eight years old. The infirmities of advanced age had been heavily upon him for the past several months, and the end came peacefully and without pain.

Identified most closely with the growth and development of Richmond College, Dr. Ryland was known to college men of two generations. His death was mourned by thousands of old students, as well as by a large circle of friends in this and other States.

Until two years ago, Dr. Ryland was financial secretary and treasurer of Richmond College. He was a familiar figure at every commencement, and held an important position in the councils of the institution. Upon his retirement from the office of financial secretary and treasurer, he became secretary and librarian, a position which he held at the time of his death.

HAD REVEREND LARGE SERVICE TO COLLEGE

As financial secretary, Dr. Ryland was ex-officio member of a number of important college committees. In recognition of his wisdom and ability, the board of trustees, upon his retirement from the office two years ago, authorized a change in the by-laws which permitted him to remain associated with the college as an ex-officio member. The amendment of the by-laws in his behalf was regarded as an unusual personal tribute.

Besides his wife, who was Miss Alice Garnett, of King and Queen County, Dr. Ryland is survived by seven children: Dr. Garret Ryland, of Georgetown College, Kentucky; Mrs. Ryland Knight, of Clarksville, Tenn.; Peachy Ryland, of Cleveland, Ohio; Misses Marion and Helen Ryland, of England; and C. H. Ryland, Jr., of this city.

The funeral will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home, 539 West Grace Street, and will be conducted by Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D., of Louisville, Ky. The burial will take place in Hollywood, and will be private. Dr. Ryland's remains will be placed in the casket, and there will be no honorary pallbearers.

Dr. Ryland was born in King and Queen County on January 22, 1836. After years of study at the Georgetown Academy he entered Richmond College in 1854 and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1859. During the war he was for two years with the Confederate army in Virginia as evangelist and chaplain, and subsequently as the depository and treasurer of the army college board.

ORDAINED IN 1863

IN KING AND QUEEN COUNTY

In 1863 he was ordained at the Baptist Church, King and Queen County. At the close of the war he became pastor of Burruss's Church, Mount Carmel, succeeding the distinguished preacher, Andrew Broaddus and A. M. Polk. In 1866 he was made general superintendent of the Sunday schools in Virginia under the General Association, and succeeded in organizing the schools and bringing their work to a high degree of proficiency.

In 1869 when the first National Sunday School Institute was held in St. Louis, under the American Baptist Publication Society, Dr. Ryland took a leading part, delivering the opening address. During the same year he became pastor of the church at Alexandria, and in 1874 was elected financial secretary of Richmond College, holding that position until two years ago. He was for years pastor of Baptist churches at Walnut Grove and Taylorville.

Dr. Ryland was one of the founders of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society, which was organized in 1876. In 1878, he devoted himself to the study of the history of Richmond College, laboring in behalf of that institution until removed from active service several months ago by the infirmities of advancing age.

OF HIS SERVICES

"What Richmond College owes to Dr. Ryland cannot be quickly told," said President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College, last night. "He was an alumnus of the institution, and early learned to love it. Throughout his long life he served it with singular devotion."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



KING GEORGE V OF ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON IS KEENLY WATCHING SITUATION

This Country Is Neutral Observer, but Has Manifest Interests to Be Cared For.

ANXIETY OVER FAR EAST

No Definite News Comes From Orient, and Officials Are Much Concerned—United States Will Not Attempt to Mediate.

Washington, August 2.—Although the United States is a neutral observer in the war the manifold interests of America in Europe to-day commanded the incessant attention of President Wilson and government officials.

Capital offices, usually deserted on Sunday, presented scenes of activity. Wireless and cables were kept busy with messages and orders to care for Americans abroad and to take precautions for establishing financial conditions in the United States.

President Wilson sent Secretary McAdoo to New York to be directly accessible to bankers. The secretary conferred with several influential bankers about shipping gold to Europe, called together members of the Federal Reserve Board and discussed foreign exchange.

Diplomats revealed by their dispatches that conditions throughout Europe were becoming increasingly grave. As Russia, Austria and Germany had asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests, the American embassies at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna to-day were intrusted with new duties. England and France have inquired if the United States would take charge of their interests in Europe "in case of emergency." This request likewise has been favorably acted upon.

NOTHING DEFINITE COMES FROM FAR EAST

Nothing definite came to the Washington government about the situation in the Far East. This is giving officials much concern. The probability of a conflict between Germany and Russian warships was discussed. With the departure of the Germans from the allied forces at Peking, complications are feared.

(Continued on Third Page.)

POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

Southern Railway, August 1, to Asheville and Western North Carolina; 15-day limit, \$2 round trip. Inquire 97, 12, Main; Mad. 772.

ENGLAND CONFRONTED BY FATEFUL PROBLEM

Cabinet for Hours Considers Course Country Should Take in Conflict Which Convulses Europe.

DECISION IS PROBLEMATIC

Measures for Defense Are Taken, Naval Reserves Called Out, Territorial Orders to Headquarters, and Aeroplane Flights Prohibited.

London, August 2.—The greatest suspense England has known in a century was in evidence to-day. For hours the cabinet in council. The whole country thought it was wrestling with the question whether Great Britain should take up arms in support of the triple entente.

No official statement was made concerning the deliberations except that the Premier would make an announcement in the House of Commons and the Cabinet would convene in the morning.

The government took three measures for defense to-day. None is inconsistent with the policy of remaining outside the conflict if that should be her policy. The naval reserves and naval mariners were called out; the territorial forces, assembled at the training camps for annual practice, were ordered to their headquarters; the Home Secretary prohibited aeroplane flights over the entire kingdom and territorial waters, except by military craft.

FEELS OBLIGED TO TAKE

Great Britain would feel obliged to take these measures with a great war raging close to her shores even if there were no question of her participation. A manifesto also emanated from the cabinet offices in the Kingdom to-night. All code messages were prohibited, and telephonic communication with the Continent was stopped entirely.

The King movement continues, but finds little popular response. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London both spoke for peace to-day. A manifesto also emanated from influential quarters quoting Premier Asquith's recent statement that Great Britain had no understanding with France and Russia which would compel her to join with them in war.

Lord Charles Bessford has issued a letter calling upon the country to pay a debt of honor to France. He declares Great Britain would never be disgraced in the eyes of Europe if she failed.

Latest and most powerful motor vehicles, turning out passengers and using the cars for military and Red Cross purposes.

Such scenes of enthusiasm as were witnessed at the time of the Boer War have been almost lacking.

GREATEST ANXIETY

The business world looks forward to this week's developments with the greatest anxiety. Monday is a bank holiday, and banks will have time to make arrangements against a possible siege on Tuesday.

It was said that Viscount Morley, Lord President of the council, and Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, led the peace party, and that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, threatened to resign if the government did not stand by its unwritten agreement to support France against German attack.

It is known that the Lancashire Liberals are putting pressure on the government to keep out of the conflict, and it is said Premier Asquith is influenced by this. But the average Englishman is saying to-night that the government has no alternative after the neutrality of Luxembourg has been disregarded by Germany, and after Germany's refusal to say what her attitude would be with regard to Belgium.

A big Socialist meeting in Trafalgar Square to-night James Keir Hardie, member of Parliament, declared that Italy, although bound by treaty, remained neutral, and there was no reason why Great Britain should not announce his intention of calling a national strike against the war.

The railway stations are crowded with German, French and other reservists, returning home.

The Board of Agriculture states there is sufficient wheat in the country to supply the whole population for four months. Irrespective of imports.

The Daily Chronicle says that the (Continued on Fifth Page.)

CRYING 'PEACE,' GERMAN TROOPS INVADE FRANCE

So Far as Known, Neither Has Made Formal Declaration of War.

WHOLE WORLD NOW WAITS ACTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Difficult to See How She Can Avoid Taking Hand in Conflict.

KAISER IS MOVING SWIFTLY

Apparently Trying to Duplicate First Movement of Franco-Prussian Campaign.

Day's Happenings in European War

Great naval battle reported in North Sea, where British and German fleets are known to have been manœuvring.

Russians invade German territory at Eichenrud and Schwelm, and heading for Johannesburg, Eastern Prussia.

Germany rushing 100,000 men into France through Luxembourg. Towns of Longwy and Languey reported captured by invaders. Division of Uhlans reported annihilated by French and 2,000 German prisoners taken.

First air battle reported between French aeroplane and German dirigible at Toul. Dirigible destroyed, both aviators killed.

French army aviators reported to have dropped bombs near Nuremberg.

British Cabinet holds two sessions and adjourns without deciding question of participation in war as ally of France and Russia.

Italy still clinging to neutrality policy.

German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, with \$100,000,000 gold aboard, goes out of course to avoid possible capture by British warships, and heads for Bremen direct, avoiding channel stop at Antwerp.

Moratorium proclaimed by both France and England to suspend debt payments during financial stringency caused by war.

New York bankers in conference with Secretary of Treasury decide to issue clearing-house certificates to meet against overflow of gold.

American marketplaces and exporters face loss of millions of dollars through inability to reach foreign markets.

Several transatlantic liners turn back to New York rather than incur risk of voyage through war zone.

London, August 3.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been assassinated. This has not been confirmed.

London, August 2.—Four great powers of Europe—Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany—are engaged in actual warfare. Two of them—Germany and France—have not openly declared war against each other as far as is known here, and have not even severed diplomatic relations. This is despite the fact that Germany's ultimatum to France either has been ignored or rejected.

The evolution of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of beginning a war that may plunge all Europe into bloodshed. In fact, while the nations of Europe are flying at each other's throats, they are vying with each other in protesting their desire to maintain peace.

In this curious situation, France, according to British opinion, has the strongest justification. She was the last to mobilize, and seems to have taken the greatest precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand, Germany, in addition to invading France's territory without making a formal declaration of war, has violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, and declines to give any promise to respect Belgian neutrality.

The efforts of the British ambassador at Berlin to secure such a pledge have been wasted. It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgian and Dutch neutrality. On this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in Parliament on Monday was awaited with intense anxiety. The British public is no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of a crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

Short of actual formal mobilization, the British government is taking all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside of Buckingham Palace to-night. Five or six thousand persons gathered before the palace, sang the national anthem and called for King George, who, with Queen Mary, appeared on the balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for him and for France.

RUMORS OF HOSTILITIES VAGUE AND CONFLICTING

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting, owing to the severe censorship everywhere. It is alleged that the Germans poured into Luxembourg 100,000 men, who will con-